

AMENDING THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT OF 1965, AS AMENDED, TO AMEND THE ACT OF OCTOBER 15, 1966, TO ESTABLISH A PROGRAM FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ADDITIONAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES THROUGHOUT THE NATION, AS AMENDED, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

DECEMBER 13, 1974.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HALEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 17346]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 17346) To amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, to amend the Act of October 15, 1966, to establish a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, as amended, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with amendments and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 2, line 5, strike out "June" and insert in lieu thereof "September".

Page 2, line 13, after "section 6(b)," insert:

Page 3, line 21, strike out "program." and insert in lieu thereof:

"change the period at the end of paragraph (2) to a colon, and add the following:

'Provided, That whenever more than \$240,000,000 is appropriated and available for State purposes in a given fiscal year, such sums in excess of that amount shall be apportioned among the several States in the following manner:

(A) 20 per centum shall be apportioned equally among the several States, as defined in paragraph (1) of this subsection;

(B) 75 per centum shall be apportioned on the basis of need to individual States as determined by the Secretary according to this paragraph; and

(C) 5 per centum shall be made available to individual States to meet special or emergency needs, as determined by the Secretary.' and".

Page 3, line 21, strike out "program.'" and insert in lieu thereof:

"program. No grants shall be made under the terms of this Act for the acquisition or development of any recreation site or facility at which a discriminatory charge is made based on the State of residence of the user, or at which any other discriminatory charges or practices are sanctioned.' "

Page 4, line 19, strike out "June" and insert in lieu thereof "September".

PURPOSE

H.R. 17346,¹ as amended by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, would raise the existing Land and Water Conservation Fund from the present \$300,000,000 per year authorization to \$450,000,000 in fiscal year 1976, \$625,000,000 in fiscal year 1977, and \$800,000,000 in each succeeding fiscal year thereafter through 1989. Several other amendments to the existing Act are also made, including:

(1) a change in the distribution formula for matching grants to States under the fund, which would allow sums in excess of \$240,000,000 appropriated and available in a given fiscal year for State purposes to be apportioned on the basis of 20% equally, 75% according to need, and 5% on the basis of special or emergency need, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior;

(2) a raise in the maximum percentage of the matching grants any one State can receive from the available fund from 7% to 10%;

(3) authorization for a State to use up to 25% of its grant money for the consideration of sheltered facilities where applicable;

(4) a requirement that officials of local governments and planning entities be consulted in the preparation of State outdoor recreation plans;

¹ H.R. 17346, and the identical bills H.R. 17347 and H.R. 17348 were clean bills introduced after Subcommittee consideration of numerous related bills. The clean bills, and the bills before the Committee during its deliberations, are: H.R. 17346 Mr. Taylor of North Carolina, Mr. Skubitz, Mr. Johnson of California, Mr. Hosmer, Mr. Udall, Mr. Don H. Clausen, Mr. Phillip Burton, Mr. Ruppe, Mr. Foley, Mr. Dellenback, Mr. Kastenmeier, Mr. Sebelius, Mrs. Mink, Mr. Regula, Mr. Kazen, Mr. Steelman, Mr. Vigerito, Mr. Cronin, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Young of Alaska, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Bauman, Mr. Seiberling, Mrs. Burke of California, and Mr. Wronski; H.R. 17347 Mr. Taylor of North Carolina, Mr. Skubitz, Mr. Owens, Mr. de Lugo, Mr. Bell, Mr. Carney of Ohio, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Conlan, Mr. Dulski, Mr. Fawell, Mr. Ford, Mr. Frey, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Goldwater, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Hechler of West Virginia, Mr. Hudnut, Mr. Koch, Mr. McKay, Mr. Mollohan, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Pepper, Mr. Roe, and Mr. Roush; H.R. 17348 Mr. Taylor of North Carolina, Mr. Skubitz, Mr. Pickle, Mr. Quie, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Stark, Mr. Talcott, Mr. Vanik, Mr. Wolff, and Mr. Young of Georgia; H.R. 289 Mr. Bell; H.R. 4865 Mr. Saylor, Mr. Hosmer, Mr. Steiger of Arizona, Mr. Regula; H.R. 5251 Mr. Roncallo of Wyoming; H.R. 13951 Mr. Seiberling, Ms. Abzug, Mr. Badillo, Mr. Bell, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Brown of California, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Dellums, Mr. de Lugo, Mr. Edwards of California, Mr. Ford, Mr. Frey, Mr. Gude, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Hechler of West Virginia, Mr. Leggett, and Mr. Morgan; H.R. 13952 Mr. Seiberling, Mr. Lujan, Mr. Mollohan, Mr. McCormack, Mr. Moakley, Mr. O'Hara, Mr. Quie, Mr. Rostenkowski, Mr. Riegle, Mr. Roush, Mr. Sarbanes, Ms. Schroeder, Mr. Vanik, Mr. Charles H. Wilson of California, Mr. Charles Wilson of Texas, and Mr. Young of Georgia; H.R. 14999 Mr. Steelman; H.R. 15228 Mr. Seiberling, Mr. Taylor of North Carolina, Mrs. Boggs, Mr. Brinkley, Mr. Carney of Ohio, Mr. Clay, Mr. Dulski, Mr. Edwards of California, Mr. Fawell, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Hillis, Mr. Hudnut, Mr. Koch, Mr. Lehman, Mr. McSpadden, Mr. Owens, Mr. Pepper, Mr. Roncallo of Wyoming, Mr. Robison of New York, Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. Stark, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Bob Wilson, and Mr. Wolff; H.R. 15371 Mr. Goldwater; H.R. 15506 Mr. Broomfield; H.R. 15740 Mr. Steelman, Mr. Hosmer, Mr. Ruppe, Mr. Regula, Mr. Cronin, Mr. Martin of North Carolina, Mr. Hansen of Idaho, Mr. Gude, Mr. Collins of Texas, Mr. Conlan, Mr. Horton, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Pickle, Mr. Boland, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Roe, Mr. Sebelius, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Don H. Clausen, and Mr. Roncallo of New York; H.R. 15780 Mr. Steelman, Mrs. Burke of California, Mr. McKay, Mr. Dingell, and Mr. O'Brien; H.R. 16113 Mr. Seiberling, Mr. Anderson of California, Mrs. Burke of California, Mr. Breaux, Ms. Holtzman, Mr. Matsunaga, and Mr. Vander Veer; H.R. 16661 Mr. Bingham; H.R. 15357 Mr. Taylor of North Carolina, and Mr. Skubitz, and S. 2661.

(5) a prohibition against the charging of differential entrance or facility use fees based on the State of residence of visitors to areas acquired or developed through the use of matching grants;

(6) establishment of an annual reporting system to the Congress on the use of the fund; and

(7) authorization for temporary signing of projects supported by use of the fund.

(8) specific statutory language precluding any division of fund appropriations other than 40 per centum for Federal and 60 per centum for State purposes.

H.R. 17346 also amends the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 by establishing a separate historic preservation fund of \$75,000,000 annually for fiscal years 1976 and 1977, and \$100,000,000 for each following fiscal year through 1989. This fund would draw its revenues completely from Federal Outer Continental Shelf leasing receipts. Left unchanged are existing provisions in the parent Act which provide for a 50/50 match of Federal grants with State or local funds.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, signed into law in 1964, established a program of matching grants to State and local units of government for the planning, acquisition, and development of outdoor recreation lands. Amendments to the Act in 1968 designated portions of the Federal receipts from the Outer Continental Shelf leasing program to be covered into the fund. This reflected the intent of Congress that at least some part of the revenues collected by the Federal Government for disposing of natural resources should be used to acquire other natural resources of lasting value.

The fund is currently authorized at a level of \$300,000,000 each year. Unless appropriations are made to the contrary, sixty per cent of the appropriations made from the fund are to be used for matching grants to State and local governments. This program has met with enthusiastic response at all levels of government, as the matching grant program has funded over one billion dollars to date, which has been matched by an equal amount from State and local sources. Thus, the fund has brought forth a massive response to the program, as state park systems and community outdoor recreation programs have been benefited.

The remaining 40% of the fund used for Federal land acquisition has been the source of over \$700,000,000 for land acquisition programs by the Federal agencies involved in managing recreation lands. In the case of the National Park Service, the fund has become the sole Federal funding source for land acquisition within the system.

But the level of response to the program has now far exceeded the capacity of the fund at its current authorized level. State administrators of the program have emphasized in testimony before the Committee that State and local governments have both the identified needs and the funding capabilities to effectively utilize a matching program at a much higher level. This response is especially impressive when it is considered that the matching grants are made on a 50/50 basis. Each dollar of Federal grant money is bringing forth an equal response from the State and local agencies which benefit from the program. The salutary effects of the recreation benefits derived through the

projects are apparent in every part of the country. In any consideration of efforts to improve the quality of life for our nation, the Land and Water Conservation Fund must rank as a major positive influence.

Other modifications to the Act have also been recommended. While outdoor recreation developments are eligible for matching grants, it has been pointed out that in areas of the country with severe climatic conditions, an outdoor swimming pool, for example, is hardly feasible due to the short length of the usable season for such a facility. There has been a need expressed to permit the use of matching grants for the development of sheltered facilities for recreational activities normally pursued outdoors when the severity of the climate in an area warrants such action.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, provided for a program of matching grants to the States for the preservation of significant historic properties. Currently, the authorization for this program is at the level of \$20,000,000 per annum. The Federal funds are authorized to be appropriated from miscellaneous receipts. The funds are then made available on the basis of 50/50 matching grants to State and local entities.

As with the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the response to this program has been enormous. In fiscal year 1975, the State Historic Preservation Officers have identified over \$150,000,000 in requests for matching funds for historic preservation. The current level of Federal support is vastly insufficient to assist the demonstrated needs for preservation activities. In addition, many historic properties are being lost to other uses due to the lack of available support. The approach of the Bicentennial year has led to widespread willingness to support historic preservation projects on a variety of levels. However, increased Federal funding of matching grants is needed to catalyze this interest.

The demonstrated willingness on the State and local level to match a greatly expanded level of funding is particularly critical for this program. Great numbers of structures of identified historic value are lost each year, as a lack of funds to make preservation or restoration possible consigns them to further decay or outright destruction. Also lost are the positive economic benefits that have been demonstrated in cases in which historic restoration work has taken place. Past experience has shown that the restoration of one structure in an area will frequently stimulate the repair and improvement of nearby buildings, raising property values and stimulating interest throughout the locality. The positive impact of this program extends far beyond the dollars from the Federal grants to benefit entire communities. Now the need is to increase the matching grants program to meet this demonstrated need.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

A variety of bills dealing with changes in funding for both the Land and Water Conservation Fund and historic preservation activities have been introduced in this Congress. The Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation held two days of public hearings on this subject in July of this year. In proceeding with further action, the Subcommittee members determined it advisable to draft a clean bill which would draw on the provisions of several of the original legislative proposals. Markup meetings of the Subcommittee led to the reporting of a clean

bill, H.R. 17346 (and identical bills H.R. 17347 and H.R. 17348), attracting 56 cosponsors.

The clean bill provides for a phased increase in the Land and Water Conservation Fund to an eventual annual authorization of \$800,000,000. With Federal receipts from Outer Continental Shelf leasing now approaching an annual level of \$8,000,000,000 annually, the increased fund will still represent the commitment of only a small percentage of this revenue source.

The bill as reported also establishes a fund for historic preservation which will draw its income from the same Federal leasing programs. The fund is phased to reach an annual authorized level of \$100,000,000. This designated fund has the advantage, like the Land and Water Conservation Fund, of drawing its revenue from income from resource sales, and using the funds to assist States and communities in acquiring and preserving other resources.

The testimony of the Department of the Interior recommended against the enactment at this time of the original bills to increase the funding authorizations which were the subject of the initial hearings. The Departmental report points out the concerns of the Administration that any increase in Federal spending would increase inflationary pressures. The members of the Committee took note of this concern, and the reported bill therefore contains phased increases in authorization for both funds over a period of several years. This gradual increase was incorporated to provide for an orderly transition to a higher funding level for both programs.

The report also states that there would have to be further analysis to determine if State and local governments would have the capability to match the higher proposed level of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. But witnesses representing numerous States at the hearings on this matter consistently testified that their States could match a far greater level of funds, and could do so now. Also, further analysis by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the administering agency for the fund, has indicated that the States could successfully match up to \$500,000,000 annually. Even the top stage of funding under H.R. 17346 would authorize an annual level of \$480,000,000 on the State side of the fund, and this level would only be achieved after intermediate increases.

As for grants for historic preservation, the Committee received testimony that the State programs could match at a level of \$150,000,000 this fiscal year. The bill would authorize a phased increase to \$100,000,000 each year, well within the existing matching capability. Thus, the Committee concluded that the funding increases in both programs covered in H.R. 17346 are well justified, usable authorizations which can and will be used to support increased State and local participation in these worthwhile pursuits. Furthermore, the provisions that both increases would not start until fiscal year 1976, and would then be raised over an additional three years, are intended to assist the Department of the Interior in administering these funds without adverse inflationary impact. As Federal revenues from the disposal of resources under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act rise to unprecedented levels, the Committee believes it to be sound management to reinvest at least a fraction of this income on lands and facilities of lasting value to the Nation.

The Committee also noted that an increase of the Federal side of the Land and Water Conservation Fund is urgently needed as well. The

fund has become the only source of the appropriations used for the recreation land acquisition programs of the Federal land managing agencies. In the case of the National Park System, there is a backlog of lands authorized for purchase but not acquired which amounts to over \$600,000,000. Without sufficient funding to acquire these lands in a reasonable amount of time, land prices tend to increase enormously. In addition, the public is unable to make use of these authorized but unacquired areas, and in some cases, there may even be irreparable damage done by adverse use or development on lands pending acquisition. The summary comment to this situation was made by a departmental witness who pointed out that our present level of land acquisition funding does not even keep up with the inflation and appreciation in land values of these tracts yet to be purchased. The conclusion is that the need for a substantial increase in the Federal side of the fund is also necessary and proper at this time.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS, AS REPORTED

H.R. 17346 is divided into two titles:

Title I is comprised of amendments to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (78 Stat. 897), as previously amended (16 U.S.C. 460 "L"-5 et seq.). The amendments to the Act are as follows:

Paragraphs 1 and 2 together constitute an increase in authorization for the Land and Water Conservation Fund from the current level of \$300,000,000 per annum to: \$450,000,000 in fiscal year 1976, \$625,000,000 in fiscal year 1977, \$800,000,000 in fiscal year 1978, and continuing at that level for each fiscal year through September 30, 1989. Fiscal year 1989 is the existing expiration date for the fund at the current level.

Paragraph 3 deletes a now outdated provision which allowed the President to vary the percentage distribution of appropriations from the fund. The amendment also causes the division of appropriations from the fund to conform to a fixed ratio of 60 percent for State and 40 percent for Federal purposes. The deleted language had made this ratio effective only if there were no provisions to the contrary in the Act making appropriations from the fund.

Paragraph 4 modifies the allocation of the portion of the fund which is used by the several States. Up to an appropriation of \$240,000,000 available for State purposes in a given fiscal year (which would mean an appropriation for the total fund of \$400,000,000) there would be no change in the current distribution formula.

However, in any fiscal year in which the appropriation available for the State side of the fund exceeds \$240,000,000, any funds in excess of this amount are to be allocated under a revised formula which directs that 20 percent be divided equally among the States, 75 percent be apportioned on the basis of need as determined by the Secretary, and 5 percent be made available for special or emergency needs as determined by the Secretary. For example, if the full, authorized amount of the fund in fiscal year 1978 of \$800,000,000 was actually appropriated, \$480,000,000 of that amount would be available to the States. The first \$240,000,000 of that amount would be distributed under the existing formula. The remaining \$240,000,000 would then be distributed according to the formula included in the amendment. Since the determination of need is made by the Secretary primarily based on population and urban concentrations within a State, the effect of this

amendment is to allow highly populous States to qualify for a larger allocation of the matching grant moneys at the upper end of the appropriation levels authorized by this legislation.

APPORTIONS WHICH WOULD BE MADE TO THE STATES AT VARIOUS APPROPRIATION LEVELS FOR THE STATE
SIDE OF THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND, VARIOUS FUNDING LEVELS FOR STATES IF 40 PERCENT OF 1ST
\$240,000,000 IS PRORATED EQUALLY AND 20 PERCENT OF REMAINING IS PRORATED EQUALLY

State	\$270,000,000 ¹	\$375,000,000	\$480,000,000 ²
Alabama	\$4,380,450	\$5,990,625	\$7,600,800
Alaska	2,229,450	2,745,525	3,261,600
Arizona	3,403,950	4,519,575	5,635,200
Arkansas	3,110,250	5,071,525	5,032,800
California	19,258,650	28,481,325	37,704,000
Colorado	3,707,250	4,977,225	6,247,200
Connecticut	4,494,450	6,167,625	7,840,800
Delaware	2,457,150	3,089,775	3,722,400
Florida	7,489,650	10,691,625	13,893,600
Georgia	5,027,100	6,964,350	8,901,600
Hawaii	2,661,000	3,398,100	4,135,200
Idaho	2,390,400	2,986,800	3,583,200
Illinois	10,910,400	15,858,000	20,805,600
Indiana	5,721,900	8,016,150	10,310,400
Iowa	3,684,300	4,936,950	6,189,600
Kansas	3,420,900	4,541,250	5,661,600
Kentucky	3,977,850	5,380,125	6,782,400
Louisiana	4,556,100	6,256,050	7,956,000
Maine	2,548,950	3,225,675	3,902,400
Maryland	5,250,450	7,310,025	9,369,600
Massachusetts	6,713,100	9,519,750	12,326,400
Michigan	9,051,450	13,049,325	17,047,200
Minnesota	4,651,500	6,399,750	8,148,000
Mississippi	3,137,550	4,110,375	5,083,200
Missouri	5,406,150	7,540,275	9,674,400
Montana	2,410,200	3,017,100	3,624,000
Nebraska	2,955,000	3,839,100	4,723,200
Nevada	2,431,950	3,051,975	3,672,000
New Hampshire	2,441,100	3,063,750	3,686,400
New Jersey	8,163,900	11,713,950	15,264,000
New Mexico	2,606,700	3,313,350	4,020,000
New York	17,327,700	25,558,650	33,789,600
North Carolina	5,115,900	7,095,150	9,074,400
North Dakota	2,327,250	2,891,625	3,456,000
Ohio	10,450,650	15,162,525	19,874,400
Oklahoma	3,709,050	4,976,925	6,244,800
Oregon	3,515,850	4,687,125	5,858,400
Pennsylvania	11,469,600	16,702,800	21,936,000
Rhode Island	2,821,200	3,640,200	4,459,200
South Carolina	3,676,500	4,927,050	6,177,600
South Dakota	2,358,150	2,938,275	3,518,400
Tennessee	4,573,650	6,280,425	7,987,200
Texas	10,697,250	15,533,025	20,368,800
Utah	2,870,250	3,713,925	4,557,600
Vermont	2,224,800	2,737,200	3,249,600
Virginia	5,318,850	7,407,825	9,496,800
Washington	4,638,600	6,383,700	8,128,800
West Virginia	3,064,200	4,002,900	4,941,600
Wisconsin	5,078,400	7,044,000	9,009,600
Wyoming	2,174,400	2,661,600	3,148,800
District of Columbia	677,400	1,023,900	1,370,400
Puerto Rico	1,693,950	2,553,375	3,412,800
Virgin Islands	25,200	37,800	50,400
Guam	33,600	50,400	67,200
American Samoa	8,400	12,600	16,800
Contingency	13,500,000	18,750,000	24,000,000
Total	270,000,000	375,000,000	480,000,000

¹ \$96,000,000 (40 percent of \$240,000,000) prorated equally to the 50 States; \$72,000,000 (30 percent) prorated to the 55 States on the basis of total population; \$60,000,000 (25 percent) prorated to the 55 States on the basis of population residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas; \$12,000,000 (5 percent) for the contingency reserve and special allocations.

² \$6,000,000 (20 percent of \$30,000,000) prorated equally to the 50 States; \$12,000,000 (40 percent) prorated to the 55 States on the basis of total population; \$10,500,000 (35 percent) prorated to the 55 States on the basis of population residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas; \$1,500,000 (5 percent) for the contingency reserve and special allocations.

³ \$240,000,000 apportioned according to Formula in footnote (1) above and remainder apportioned as follows: \$27,000,000 (20 percent of \$135,000,000) prorated equally to the 50 States; \$54,000,000 (40 percent) prorated to the 55 States on the basis of population; \$47,250,000 (35 percent) prorated to the 55 States on the basis of population residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas; \$6,750,000 (5 percent) for the contingency reserve and special allocations.

⁴ \$240,000,000 apportioned according to formula in footnote (1) above and remainder apportioned as follows: \$48,000,000 (20 percent of \$240,000,000) prorated equally to the 50 States; \$96,000,000 (40 percent) prorated to the 55 States on the basis of population; \$84,000,000 (35 percent) prorated to the 55 States on the basis of population residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas; \$12,000,000 (5 percent) for the contingency reserve and special allocations.

Paragraph 4 also changes the maximum share of the State portion of the fund which may be allocated to any one State from 7 percent to 10 percent. This change would allow a State with a large population to qualify for a greater share of the appropriations from the fund.

Paragraph 5 inserts a new provision in the section requiring statewide outdoor recreation plans to be developed. The provision would require that local government officials and representatives of appropriate multi-jurisdictional planning entities be consulted when such plans are prepared. This would have the effect of involving local officials in the planning process for each State, although it requires nothing more specific than the consideration of their views.

Paragraph 6 provides that up to 25 percent of the total amount allocated to a given State during any one year may be approved by the Secretary for projects consisting of the planning and development of sheltered facilities which would allow certain recreation activities to take place which would normally be pursued outdoors. Such sheltered facilities would only be approved in areas where the Secretary finds that both the severity of climatic conditions precludes any feasible alternative to serve identified recreation demands, and also under circumstances where there would be sufficient increased use made possible so as to justify such sheltered facilities. The Committee contemplated that this provision would generally include only swimming pools or ice skating rinks. These facilities might be used for multiple purposes, although they would be intended primarily to serve one of the two specific activities as stated above. The intent here is to allow necessary sheltering of these particular activities as dictated by severe weather, but not to allow use of the fund for gymnasium or related construction purposes. Sheltering of previously constructed swimming pools and ice skating rinks, where justified on the basis of severe climate and a significantly extended usable season, would be permitted.

Paragraph 7 sets up an annual reporting program in which each State is required to make an evaluation of the accomplishments of the program made possible by the fund. This evaluation will itself be eligible for matching funding on a 50/50 basis. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is directed to forward a summary of these reports, an analysis of the accomplishments made through use of the fund, and any recommendation for improvements to the operation of the program to both the House and Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The Committee recognized that heretofore, no regular reporting mechanism regarding the disposition and accomplishments of fund expenditures has been in effect. In particular consideration of the significant expansion of the fund as provided by this legislation, the Committee felt it was worthwhile that some simple procedure for general accountability of accomplishment be established. The Committee seeks a general overview, however, and does not intend that the effort at any level entail great expenditures of time and money and become a red tape exercise.

In addition, a requirement is made that recreation sites or facilities which are acquired or developed with matching grants from the fund are not to make differential entrance or facilities use charges based on the State of residence of the user. This requirement is to apply to entrance fees for recreation lands, and to the operation of general

public facilities, such as campgrounds, within those areas. The restriction is not to affect such activities as hunting and fishing licensing fees, which are controlled by State residency requirements. Nor does it preclude establishing reduced charges based on user groups such as handicapped, low-income, or elderly visitors. The use of a facility for team practices or community functions would not be interfered with. But it would insure that access to areas of general use and participation in basic services such as reservation systems would be afforded at equal costs to any visitor to areas receiving these Federal grants.

Paragraph 8 provides that temporary, standardized signing stating the source, percent, and dollar amounts of Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys, as applicable, may be placed at or near any acquisition or development project undertaken through use of the Fund. The Secretary is to determine the standards and guidelines for any such signing.

Title II of the bill consists of an amendment to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended (16 U.S.C. 470). The funding provision of the Act is amended by establishing the historic preservation fund in the United States Treasury. In fiscal years 1976 and 1977, \$75,000,000 each fiscal year shall be covered into the fund. In each succeeding fiscal year through September 30, 1989, \$100,000,000 is to be covered into this fund. All of these credits to the fund are to come from revenues payable to the United States under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, or under the Act of June 4, 1920. (This Act provides for the sale of oil and gas from Naval Petroleum Reserves.) The historic preservation fund will be similar to the Land and Water Conservation Fund in its principal source of revenues. The fund will be available only through the normal appropriations process. Any moneys not appropriated are to remain in the fund until appropriated for the purposes of the Act, and it is provided that appropriations from the fund may be made without any limitation by fiscal year. As with the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the revenues automatically flow into the fund. Thus, if all revenues placed into the fund are not appropriated in a given fiscal year, the unappropriated balance remains in the fund and available for appropriation in future years.

Cost

The current authorization for the Land and Water Conservation Fund is \$300,000,000 per annum. Title I of the bill would increase this level to \$450,000,000 in fiscal year 1976, \$625,000,000 in fiscal year 1977, and \$800,000,000 in each fiscal year, 1978 through 1989, inclusive. Receipts from the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act are the principal source of income for the fund. These receipts are expected to amount to approximately \$8,000,000,000 per annum over the next several years. Therefore, the increased fund will require only about 10% of the income from this source.

Title II of the bill establishes an historic preservation fund of \$75,000,000 in fiscal year 1976, \$75,000,000 in fiscal year 1977, and \$100,000,000 in each fiscal year 1978 through 1989, inclusive. The income source for this fund would be similar to the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Current funds for this program are appropriated

from miscellaneous receipts, and are authorized at \$20,000,000 in fiscal year 1975, and \$24,400,000 in fiscal year 1976.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The Committee, in addition to adopting two date changes to conform to the revised fiscal year termination date, adopted two substantive amendments to H.R. 17346.

A provision to modify the State allocation formula for distribution of matching grants above a level of \$240,000,000 appropriated for State purposes in a given fiscal year was adopted. This is detailed in the section-by-section analysis of Amendment 4.

A requirement precluding the charging of differential fees for funded areas, based on State residency requirements, was also adopted, and is covered in detail in the analysis of Amendment 7.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

On December 10, 1974, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, meeting in open session, by voice vote ordered H.R. 17346, as amended, favorably reported to the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

The report of the Department of the Interior, dated July 26, 1974, expressing no objection to the passage of S. 2661 and related bills, certain provisions of which were included in H.R. 17346, and a further report dated July 26, 1974, which recommends against the enactment of H.R. 13639 and related bills, amended provisions of which were also included in H.R. 17346, are here printed in full:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 26, 1974.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Committee has requested the views of this Department on S. 2661, a bill "To amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 so as to authorize the development of indoor recreation facilities in certain areas," which passed the Senate on May 30, 1974, and related bills H.R. 289, H.R. 4865 and H.R. 5251.

While we would prefer the enactment of H.R. 4865, the Administration's proposed bill "To amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended," we have no objection to the enactment of S. 2661, as passed by the Senate.

H.R. 4865 would amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act by changing the apportionment of Fund monies among the States from the present formula of 40% equally and 60% on the basis of need to 20% equally and 80% on the basis of need; and changing the percentage level of the total apportionment a State may receive in any one fiscal year from 7 to 10%. It would also permit a State to use 35% of its annual apportionment to develop sheltered facilities for recrea-

tion activities normally pursued outdoors when climatic conditions or the unavailability of land provide no other feasible or prudent alternative, strengthen the statewide outdoor recreation planning requirements and allow the Secretary to withhold payments to a State if he is not satisfied with the implementation of its statewide plan.

S. 2661 would amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act by adding new authority for a State to use not more than 25 per centum of its total annual allocation from the fund for the planning and development of sheltered facilities for recreation activities normally pursued outdoors within areas where the Secretary of the Interior determines "that (1) the unavailability of land or climatic conditions provide no feasible or prudent alternative to serve identified unmet demands for recreation resources; and (2) the increased public use thereby made possible justifies the construction of such facilities."

There are many areas of the Nation where outdoor recreation resources such as swimming pools, tennis courts, ice skating rinks, and similar developments can be used only for a few months of the year. We believe the ever-increasing costs of acquiring land and constructing facilities require that much greater use be made of our existing resources if the Nation's recreation needs are to be met. The enactment of S. 2661 or H.R. 4865 will help enhance the quality of life for Americans by bringing recreational opportunities to them on a year-round rather than a seasonal basis.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

STANLEY D. DOREMUS,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 26, 1974.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Committee has requested the views of this Department on H.R. 13639, H.R. 13951, H.R. 13952, H.R. 14999, H.R. 15228, and H.R. 15371, bills to increase the annual income level of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and H.R. 15357, a bill "To amend the Act of October 15, 1966, establishing a program for the preservation of additional historic properties throughout the Nation, and for other purposes."

We recommend against the enactment of these bills.

All of these bills, except H.R. 15357, would increase existing \$300 million annual income level of the Land and Water Conservation Fund each fiscal year throughout FY 1989 by utilizing Outer Continental Shelf mineral leasing receipts. H.R. 15371 would expand the Fund to \$500 million; four of the bills (H.R. 13639, H.R. 13951, H.R. 13952, H.R. 15228) would increase it to \$900 million; and H.R. 14999 would raise the Fund to \$1 billion.

H.R. 15357 would amend section 108 of the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to waive the

50 percent matching requirement with respect to Statewide historic preservation plans and project plans, but it requires that any such grant would not exceed 70 percent of the cost of such plans. In addition, the bill would amend section 108 of the 1966 Act by creating a separate fund in the Treasury of the United States, termed the "historic preservation fund," from which appropriations may be made for grant purposes. The fund would comprise \$100 million annually derived from revenues due and payable to the United States under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and/or the Act of June 4, 1920, the Mineral Leasing Act.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (Public Law 88-578; 78 Stat. 897) established a fund in the United States Treasury to provide a program for (1) the acquisition of lands for federally administered recreation areas; and (2) matching grants to State and local governments for planning, acquisition and development of recreation lands and facilities. The Fund is administered by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation of this Department. Fund revenues are derived from the sale of Federal surplus real property, the Federal motorboat fuel's tax, and Outer Continental Shelf mineral receipts.

The Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended, authorizes matching grants to the States for historic preservation plans and surveys and for projects involving the acquisition and rehabilitation of significant historic properties. As amended, the Act authorizes the appropriation of not more than \$15.6 million in fiscal year 1974, \$20 million in fiscal year 1975, and \$24.4 million in fiscal year 1976, after which date the authority expires. The Act requires that Federal grants not exceed 50 percent of the cost of plans and surveys and not to exceed 50 percent of the cost of historic preservation projects.

The claims against the Land and Water Conservation Fund and for historic preservation have increased since the enactment of both programs. However, the crucial domestic problem facing us today is inflation, and unless we begin now to reduce the rate of inflation, our economy and the high standard of living it has brought us will be imperiled. Providing more Federal dollars at this time for recreation and historic preservation programs would jeopardize the Administration's efforts to limit Federal spending and to control inflation. Meeting our economic goal of growth without an eroding inflation rate cannot wait, but a delay in increasing funds under these programs can be tolerated.

Before any increases of the magnitude suggested in the proposed bills could be justified, considerable programmatic analysis would be required to determine the actual demand for, and level of, the Federal participation in recreation activities. While the Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan provided a range of recreation opportunities for consideration, it did not reach conclusions which would provide specific support for the large increases contemplated by these bills. There is yet to be determined the recreation role to be filled by public-Federal, State and local or private efforts. Also there is need to analyze the potential effects of any such increased Federal investment on private-sector recreation. We are continuing to explore these and other questions to assure that any future Federal investments will be supplementary to local public and private recreation rather than to displace them.

We would also note that there is \$262 million currently authorized for the Land and Water Conservation Fund but not appropriated to date. This amount excludes the \$300 million recommended in the President's Budget for fiscal year 1975. If more funds should be required for this program and if fiscal policy constraints can be diminished in the future, the current authorization would be sufficient to meet any potential needs. Accordingly, we recommend against increasing the current authorizations.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ROYSTON C. HUGHES,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW—H.R. 17346

In compliance with clause 3 of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

TITLE I—AMENDMENTS TO THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT (78 STAT. 897), AS AMENDED

SEC. 2. SEPARATE FUND.—During the period ending June 30, 1989, and during such additional period as may be required to repay any advances made pursuant to section 4(b) of this Act, there shall be covered into the land and water conservation fund in the Treasury of the United States, which fund is hereby established and is hereinafter referred to as the "fund," the following revenues and collections:

(a) SURPLUS PROPERTY SALES.—All proceeds (except so much thereof as may be otherwise obligated, credited, or paid under authority of those provisions of law set forth in section 485(b)(e), title 40, United States Code, or the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1963 (76 Stat. 725) or in any later appropriation Act) hereafter received from any disposal of surplus real property and related personal property under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, notwithstanding any provision of law that such proceeds shall be credited to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. Nothing in this Act shall affect existing laws or regulations concerning disposal of real or personal surplus property to schools, hospitals, and States and their political subdivisions.

(b) MOTORBOAT FUELS TAX.—The amounts provided for in section 201 of this Act.

(c)(1) OTHER REVENUES.—In addition to the sum of the revenues and collections estimated by the Secretary of the Interior to be covered into the fund pursuant to this section, as amended, there are authorized to be appropriated annually to the fund out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated such amounts as are necessary to make the income of the fund not less than \$200,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1968, 1969, and 1970, and not less than \$300,000,000

for each fiscal year thereafter through June 30, 1989.】 \$450,000,000 for fiscal year 1976, \$625,000,000 for fiscal year 1977, and \$800,000,000 for fiscal year 1978 and for each fiscal year thereafter through September 30, 1989.

(2) To the extent that any such sums so appropriated are not sufficient to make the total annual income of the fund [amount to \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000 for each of such fiscal years, as] *equivalent to the amounts* provided in clause (1), an amount sufficient to cover the remainder thereof shall be credited to the fund from revenues due and payable to the United States for deposit in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.): Provided, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of this Act, moneys covered into the fund under this paragraph shall remain in the fund until appropriated by the Congress to carry out the purposes of this Act.

* * * * *

SEC. 5. (a) ALLOCATION.—There shall be submitted with the annual budget of the United States a comprehensive statement of estimated requirements during the ensuing fiscal year for appropriations from the fund. [In the absence of a provision to the contrary in the Act making an appropriation from the fund, (i) the appropriation therein made shall be available in the ratio of 60 per centum for State purposes and 40 per centum for Federal purposes, but (ii) the President may, during the first five years in which appropriations are made from the fund, vary said percentages by not more than 15 points either way to meet, as nearly as may be, the current relative needs of the States and the Federal Government.】 *The appropriation from the fund shall be available in the ratio of 60 per centum for State purposes and 40 per centum for Federal purposes.*

(b) ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS; REPAYMENT.—Beginning with the third full fiscal year in which the fund is in operation, and until the end of fiscal year 1969, advance appropriations are hereby authorized to be made to the fund from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated in such amounts as to average not more than \$60,000,000 for each fiscal year. Such advance appropriations shall be available for Federal and State purposes in the same manner and proportions as other moneys appropriated from the fund. Such advance appropriations shall be repaid without interest, beginning at the end of the next fiscal year after the first ten full fiscal years in which the fund has been in operation, by transferring, annually until fully repaid, to the general fund of the Treasury 50 per centum of the revenues received by the land and water conservation fund each year under section 2 of this Act prior to July 1, 1989, and 100 per centum of any revenues thereafter received by the fund. Revenues received from the sources specified in section 2 of this Act after July 1, 1989, or after payment has been completed as provided by this subsection, whichever occurs later, shall be credited to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. The moneys in the fund that are not required for repayment purposes may continue to be appropriated and allocated in accordance with the procedures prescribed by this Act.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES

SEC. 6. GENERAL AUTHORITY; PURPOSES.—(a) The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to provide financial assistance to the States from moneys available for State purposes. Payments may be made to the States by the Secretary as hereafter provided, subject to such terms and conditions as he considers appropriate and in the public interest to carry out the purposes of this Act, for outdoor recreation: (1) planning, (2) acquisition of land, waters, or interests in land or waters, or (3) development:

(b) APPORTIONMENT AMONG STATES; NOTIFICATION.—Sums appropriated and available for State purposes for each fiscal year shall be apportioned among the several States by the Secretary, whose determination shall be final, in accordance with the following formula:

(1) Two-fifths shall be apportioned equally among the several States; and

(2) Three-fifths shall be apportioned on the basis of need to individual States by the Secretary in such amounts as in his judgment will best accomplish the purposes of this Act. The determination of need shall include among other things a consideration of the proportion which the population of each State bears to the total population of the United States and of the use of outdoor recreation resources of individual States by persons from outside the State as well as a consideration of the Federal resources and programs in the particular States[.]: *Provided, That whenever more than \$240,000,000 is appropriated and available for State purposes in a given fiscal year, such sums in excess of that amount shall be apportioned among the several States in the following manner:*

(A) 20 per centum shall be apportioned equally among the several States, as defined in paragraph (1) of this subsection;

(B) 75 per centum shall be apportioned on the basis of need to individual States as determined by the Secretary according to this paragraph; and

(C) 5 per centum shall be made available to individual States to meet special or emergency needs, as determined by the Secretary.

The total allocation to an individual State under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection shall not exceed [7 per centum] 10 per centum of the total amount allocated to the several States in any one year.

The Secretary shall notify each State of its apportionments; and the amounts thereof shall be available thereafter for payment to such State for planning, acquisition, or development projects as hereafter prescribed. Any amount of any apportionment that has not been paid or obligated by the Secretary during the fiscal year in which such notification is given and for two fiscal years thereafter shall be reapportioned by the Secretary in accordance with paragraph (2) of this subsection.

The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa shall be treated as States for the purposes of this title, except for the purpose of paragraph (1) of

this subsection. Their population also shall be included as a part of the total population in computing the apportionment under paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(c) **MATCHING REQUIREMENTS.**—Payments to any State shall cover not more than 50 per centum of the cost of planning, acquisition, or development projects that are undertaken by the State. The remaining share of the cost shall be borne by the State in a manner and with such funds or services as shall be satisfactory to the Secretary. No payment may be made to any State for or on account of any cost or obligation incurred or any service rendered prior to the date of approval of this Act.

(d) **COMPREHENSIVE STATE PLAN REQUIRED; PLANNING PROJECTS.**—A comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan shall be required prior to the consideration by the Secretary of financial assistance for acquisition or development projects. The plan shall be adequate if, in the judgment of the Secretary, it encompasses and will promote the purposes of this Act. *Provided, That no plan shall be approved unless elected officials of local governmental units and representatives of multijurisdictional planning entities (where appropriate) are consulted in the preparation of the plan.* The plan shall contain—

(1) the name of the State agency that will have authority to represent and act for the State in dealing with the Secretary for purposes of this Act;

(2) an evaluation of the demand for and supply of outdoor recreation resources and facilities in the State;

(3) a program for the implementation of the plan; and

(4) other necessary information, as may be determined by the Secretary.

The Plan shall take into account relevant Federal resources and programs and shall be correlated so far as practicable with other State, regional, and local plans. Where there exists or is in preparation for any particular State a comprehensive plan financed in part with funds supplied by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, any statewide outdoor recreation plan prepared for purposes of this Act shall be based upon the same population, growth, and other pertinent factors as are used in formulating the Housing and Home Finance Agency financed plans.

The Secretary may provide financial assistance to any State for projects for the preparation of a comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan when such plan is not otherwise available or for the maintenance of such plan.

(e) **PROJECTS FOR LAND AND WATER ACQUISITION; DEVELOPMENT.**—In addition to assistance for planning projects, the Secretary may provide financial assistance to any State for the following types of projects or combinations thereof if they are in accordance with the State comprehensive plan:

(1) **ACQUISITION OF LAND AND WATERS.**—For the acquisition of land, waters, or interests in land or waters (other than land, waters, or interests in land or waters acquired from the United States for less than fair market value), but not including incidental costs relating to acquisition.

Whenever a State provides that the owner of a single-family residence may, at his option, elect to retain a right of use and

occupancy for not less than six months from the date of acquisition of such residence and such owner elects to retain such a right, such owner shall be deemed to have waived any benefits under sections 203, 204, 205, and 206 of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1894) and for the purposes of those sections such owner shall not be considered a displaced person as defined in section 101(6) of that Act.

(2) **DEVELOPMENT.**—For development, including but not limited to site planning and the development of Federal lands under lease to States for terms of twenty-five years or more.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, not more than 25 per centum of the total amount allocated to a State in any one year under this Act for recreation purposes may be approved by the Secretary for the planning and development of sheltered facilities for recreation activities normally pursued outdoors within areas where the Secretary determines that (1) the severity of climatic conditions provides no feasible or prudent alternative to serve identified unmet demands for recreation resources; and (2) the increased public use thereby made possible justifies the construction of such facilities.

(f) **REQUIREMENTS FOR PROJECT APPROVAL; CONDITION.**—Payments may be made to States by the Secretary only for those planning, acquisition, or development projects that are approved by him. No payment may be made by the Secretary for or on account of any project with respect to which financial assistance has been given or promised under any other Federal program or activity, and no financial assistance may be given under any other Federal program or activity for or on account of any project with respect to which such assistance has been given or promised under this Act. The Secretary may make payments from time to time in keeping with the rate of progress toward the satisfactory completion of individual projects: Provided, That the approval of all projects and all payments, or any commitments relating thereto, shall be withheld until the Secretary receives appropriate written assurance from the State that the State has the ability and intention to finance its share of the cost of the particular project, and to operate and maintain by acceptable standards, at State expense, the particular properties or facilities acquired or developed for public outdoor recreation use.

Payments for all projects shall be made by the Secretary to the Governor of the State or to a State official or agency designated by the Governor or by State law having authority and responsibility to accept and to administer funds paid hereunder for approved projects. If consistent with an approved project, funds may be transferred by the State to a political subdivision or other appropriate public agency.

No property acquired or developed with assistance under this section shall, without the approval of the Secretary, be converted to other than public outdoor recreation uses. The Secretary shall approve such conversion only if he finds it to be in accord with the then existing comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan and only upon such conditions as he deems necessary to assure the substitution of other recreation properties of at least equal fair market value and of reasonably equivalent usefulness and location.

No payment shall be made to any State until the State has agreed to (1) provide such reports to the Secretary, in such form and containing

such information, as may be reasonably necessary to enable the Secretary to perform his duties under this Act, and (2) provide such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures as may be necessary to assure proper disbursement and accounting for Federal funds paid to the State under this Act.

Each recipient of assistance under this Act shall keep such records as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the amount and the disposition by such recipient of the proceeds of such assistance, the total cost of the project or undertaking in connection with which such assistance is given or used, and the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the project or undertaking supplied by other sources, and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

The Secretary of the Interior, and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of the recipient that are pertinent to assistance received under this Act.

Each State shall be required to evaluate its grant programs annually under guidelines set forth by the Secretary. Such evaluation and the publication of same shall be eligible for funding on a 50/50 matching basis. The results of the evaluation shall be annually reported on a fiscal year basis to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, which agency shall forward a summary of such reports to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Congress. Such report to the committees shall also include an analysis of the accomplishments of the fund for the period reported, and may also include recommendations as to future improvements for the operation of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program. No grants shall be made under the terms of this Act for the acquisition or development of any recreation site or facility at which a discriminatory charge is made based on the State of residence of the user, or at which any other discriminatory charges or practices are sanctioned.

(g) COORDINATION WITH FEDERAL AGENCIES.—In order to assure consistency in policies and actions under this Act, with other related Federal programs and activities (including those conducted pursuant to title VII of the Housing Act of 1961 and section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954) and to assure coordination of the planning, acquisition, and development assistance to States under this section with other related Federal programs and activities, the President may issue such regulations with respect thereto as he deems desirable and such assistance may be provided only in accordance with such regulations.

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FUNDS NOT TO BE USED FOR PUBLICITY

SEC. 8. Moneys derived from the sources listed in section 2 of this Act shall not be available for publicity [purposes.] purposes: *Provided, however, That in each case where significant acquisition or development is initiated, appropriate standardized temporary signing may be located on or near the affected site, to the extent feasible and practical, so as to indicate the action taken is a product of funding made available through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Such signing may indicate the*

per centum and dollar amounts financed by Federal and non-Federal funds, and that the source of the funding includes moneys derived from Outer Continental Shelf receipts. The Secretary shall prescribe standards and guidelines for the usage of such signing to assure consistency of design and application.

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TITLE II—AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966 (80 STAT. 915), AS AMENDED

* * * * *

[SEC. 108. To carry out the provisions of this title, there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$15,600,000 in fiscal year 1974, \$20,000,000 in fiscal year 1975, and \$24,400,000 in fiscal year 1976. Such appropriations shall be available for the financial assistance authorized by this title and for the administrative expenses of the Secretary in connection therewith, and shall remain available until expended.]

SEC. 108. To carry out the provisions of this Act, there is hereby established the historic preservation fund (hereafter referred to as the 'fund') in the Treasury of the United States. During the period commencing July 1, 1975, and ending September 30, 1989, there shall be covered into such fund \$75,000,000 for fiscal year 1976, \$75,000,000 for fiscal year 1977, and \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 1978 and each fiscal year thereafter, from revenues due and payable to the United States under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (67 Stat. 462, 469), as amended (43 U.S.C. 1338), and/or under the Act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 813), as amended (30 U.S.C. 191), notwithstanding any provision of law that such proceeds shall be credited to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. Such moneys shall be used only to carry out the purposes of the Act and shall be available to expenditure only when appropriated by the Congress. Any moneys not appropriated shall remain available in the fund until appropriated for said purposes: Provided, That appropriations made pursuant to this paragraph may be made without fiscal year limitation.

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